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FRIDAY, On Friday, the 26th of this month, there's going to be a sale of an entire store, the like of which never was or will be duplicated. Thousands of dollars of high grade wearing apparel for men, women and children will be sacrificed; actually given away.

26th THE DATE WAIT! WATCH!! FOR DETAILS IN THE NEWSPAPERS

FRANCE WILL BE HELPED BY WAR THINK SCIENTISTS

Whether Victorious or Conquered, Will Come Out of Struggle Greater.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)
PARIS, Feb. 20.—"France and the French after the war" is the subject of much speculation by philosophers, scientists and doctors. Emile Boutroux, the French philosopher, thinks France will come out of the trial better and greater in spite of all of the destruction of life and property.

"So many human lives taken, so many masterpieces of the past reduced to powder, so much artistic and material wealth annihilated, stupifies us and leaves our souls in incurable pain," he says. "All these sacrifices, however, may in certain ways contribute directly to the betterment of life in our country."

"Our cities and the country contain a great many unhealthy habitations," he declares, "that we were unable to decide ourselves to demolish. We hesitated before the difficulties and before the expense. After having made face to face with the accomplished fact, unhealthy and inconducive buildings have disappeared and will be replaced by constructions conforming to hygienic laws and to the needs of modern life. Many defective conditions of our existence will thus be improved by the reconstruction that will be imposed upon us."

"Death awakens life. After 1870 France pulled herself together and pushed out vigorously in every direction. What shall be its power of development after this terrible trial, now all of it is favorable to us."

"The cause of the low birth-rate," Monsieur Boutroux thinks, "resides primarily in selfishness and the opposition to consider only the present or the immediate future. With confidence in the future, with a distant perspective opened up, there is awakened a desire to glorify one's self in one's descendants. A vast career will open up before science before art, literature and before practical activity in all its forms."

"Measures that are most contrary to the indifference of yesterday are today accepted without objection, such as the prohibition of the traffic in absinthe. Civilization has been loaded down with a thousand fictitious needs, foreign and harmful to nature; a great many of them are as many chains upon nature and as many causes of fragility and weakness. Now all at once, lacking all these superfluities, we feel no sense of privation. We are conscious, on the contrary, of re-entering upon full possession of our strength and of being better able to dispose of it for the accomplishment of useful work."

"War," he says, "not only liberates us from selfish passions, but teaches positive virtues, the value of decision, intrepidity, sacrifices of life to honor and to the fatherland; it requires of us patience, and this people who were thought incapable of supporting in silence long and painful trial, this people of who it is enemies said that 'they would come to their aid by insurrection' remained calm and resolute. The French, it was said, were not apt to act collectively; their incurable individualism precluded vivacity of mind and talent except to combat on another. Examples have been given of unity and the efficacy of collective efforts. Monsieur Boutroux thinks, "will have as important an effect upon France of the future as any other of the lessons of war."

From the medical standpoint, Professor Chauffard of the academy of medicine before the Alliance of Hygiene Societies, speaking of the mobilization order and comparing it to one of the great physical phenomena which constantly troubles the universe, like earthquakes, tidal waves, etc., says that "the mobilization order has supported the shock augurs is well for the health of the race after the war."

"Adaptation," he says, "is the greatest law of biology, for we live and preserve our physical and moral life by adaptation only. He who is incapable of adapting himself succumbs. The French race adapted itself admirably to this unforeseen danger and to realize this it is only sufficient to remember what Paris and what France were at the moment the mobilization order was published. The calm confidence with which each one went to his duty, we are indebted to a quality that we did not know we possessed perhaps to that degree of nervous stability, to the mastery of ourselves, to the control that we have not lost of our nervous system."

"In a collectivity," he says, "there are always a certain number of individuals who suffice for their daily life, but who are unable to accomplish a more arduous task or to support an unforeseen shock. When the hour of the trial arrives those who are the first to die are those who are the first to die. During the first days of the mobilization a number of such subjects profoundly troubled mentally, arrive at the hospitals, but in reality their number in proportion to the number of healthy subjects was very small and many of these troubles were of very short duration. The trial was severe, but it was to our honor because it bears witness

ness that the French race has not degenerated.

"We know by long experience that every war involves the outbreak of a great many diseases, and we were very agreeably astonished during the first three months of this war that sickness was very rare in all our sanitary stations. The army in barracks reflects the state of health of the civil populations with which it is associated. If we were not at war we should now see the diseases of the season appear in all our garrisons, but on the contrary the army in action is remarkably free from them, and, fortunately, in proportion to the dead the wounded and the sick there will remain a far greater number who have escaped all the dangers. These will come back hardened, more resistant than they were before, limbered, ripened and better tempered physically as morally."

"This improved condition of the survivors," Dr. Chauffard thinks, "will more than offset the decrease in the birth-rate, due to the many deaths for that reason he considers that the general physical condition of the French race will be improved by the war."

BELGIANS SAIL FOR AMERICA

Shall Settle in Small Colonies on Farms in Our Southern States.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)
ROBTIDAM, Feb. 20.—Another group of Belgian farmers who had taken refuge in Holland, when the German troops invaded their country left early this month on their way to the southern states of the United States to take new homes there. The men, who were accompanied by their wives and generally by numerous children, were all selected on account of their ability as cultivators by William H. Maass, of Baltimore, the special representative of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization. On their arrival at their destination it is intended that the Belgian farmers shall settle in small colonies consisting of from ten to a hundred families in any one of the southern states they may select as most suited to them both on account of the climate and of the nature of the land. It has been arranged that they shall be placed in possession of small parcels of land ranging from ten acres in the case of a truck farm to forty acres in the case of a general farm and shall be provided with farm buildings and implements and a house, for all of which they are to pay out of their profits after the first year of occupation for a period of twenty years.

Care for the welfare of these agricultural immigrants, of whom the rural stands so much in need, is to be taken by the organization under whose auspices they are sent to America. Churches and schools of their own religious faith are to be provided and the organization has agreed to settle them on land near railroads and cities with marketing facilities. The land is to be thoroughly tested by officials of the agricultural college and each farmer settled has to agree to cultivate the land of his selection for a period of at least five years, the time necessary for him to acquire citizenship.

The scheme of southern settlement has been taken into consideration also by the authorities and immigration societies of Holland and the latter intend this year to send special delegations to America to investigate the Dutch farmers who may later, after a trial may be given proper advice as to their prospects of success in their proposed new homes.

ELDERLY MEN

Are in the Majority in English House of Commons; Due to the War.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Parliament is now composed of more elderly men than at any session in living memory. About 200 members of the commons are with the forces either in the king's army or abroad, and nearly 150 peers keep their homes. These are all of the empire's law makers are naturally able bodied men, and most of them can be counted as young.

The elder members have done their part in giving their sons. Premier Asquith has three sons serving. Lloyd George and Bonar Law are among others who have made the same sacrifice. D. Ainsworth and Sir F. Bantley have both lost sons in action. Several M. P.'s have been killed.

New York reports for 1914 more than 5,000 serious cases of dog bites and 700 dog owners fined.

GLAD HAND IS EXTENDED TO EVANGELISTS

In Some Provinces of China, Where They Were Formerly in Peril of Being Killed.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)
PEKING, Feb. 20.—Christianity is at last affecting the better classes in China, according to leaders of the Young Men's Christian Association. Reviewing some of their recent successes, they tell of the establishment of a large meeting place within the "Forbidden City" and of evangelistic workers being welcomed in some of the interior provinces, where a few years ago such workers were actually in peril of being killed or being driven out by angry mobs.

Many converts. One of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries, a prominent Princeton man, says there is no warrant for the impression that the student and official classes have become Christians and several thousands have begun study of the Bible. The student and official classes have been the last to seriously consider Christianity for the reason that they were more thoroughly grounded in Confucianism and with rare exceptions the missions were able to appeal through their chapel and street preaching only to the lower classes.

"The revolution, with man Christian man among the leaders," says the secretary, "has its seal of approval on hostility to Christianity. The Y. M. C. A. ranked among its members most of the returned students from Europe and some of the present government is making use in its efforts to modernize and reform China. Not all of these returned students are Christian; indeed, the majority are not. But they have found in the Y. M. C. A. buildings places where they could gather in an atmosphere similar to that which they have learned to respect and like in foreign countries. So the Y. M. C. A. had a nucleus of friends to help obtain the privileges which they required."

"To take this city as an example, we applied to the authorities for permission to erect a 'pong,' or tent-like shed capable of seating four thousand people in the open space in front of the 'Forbidden City' that being one of the most convenient and central positions. The reply came that as certain new walls were being constructed the 'pong' had better be erected just inside the front gate of the city."

Places Now Open. This permission immediately gave distinction to the meeting for the gates of the Manchian palace enclosure are seldom, even now, open to the public. In other cities the campaign was similarly favored by the authorities, important temples sometimes being turned over to the organization for the time being.

The necessary organization was completed by obtaining from each Protestant mission the assistance of a Chinese worker. This representative committee was placed under the leadership of two executive secretaries, one Chinese and one American. Bible classes were arranged at the different missions throughout the city, and men were enlisted who were capable of teaching these classes and who understood the manners and susceptibilities of the students.

"Great care was put upon special courses of Bible study prepared especially to meet the need of the keen and critical minds of the Chinese college students. In speaking alone during November there was an average weekly attendance on the newly organized Bible study classes of over five hundred students, old and young."

Eddy's campaign, which extended to many of the principal cities of China, was completed this month. In a letter to friends in Peking, he writes of Changsha, the capital city of the interior province of Hunan: "As we left the steamer and entered the great gates of the ancient walled city we saw posters announcing the evangelistic meetings on the city walls. Everywhere where a few years ago hung posters to kill the 'foreign devils,' who had come to make medicine out of the eyes of their kidnapped children. Here fourteen, or even four years ago, we would have been driven out by angry mobs."

"Big Attendance. I shall never forget the scene on the second day. After hard hitting on the bribery, graft and dishonesty of the officials and merchants, as the immorality of the students as the cause of China's present weakness, we had expected a falling off in the attendance. A fair half an hour before the time of the lecture, however, the doors had to be closed. We found nearly three thousand students crowded in the hall and five hundred were gathered outside in an overflow meeting addressed by one of the mis-

Surgical Supplies and Drugs Sent to War Zone

Philanthropic American Women Help to Comfort Many Wounded Soldiers.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)
LONDON, Feb. 20.—Through the cooperation in New York of Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Ethelbert Nevill and many other philanthropic American women, the French Wounded Emergency Fund has initiated the aid of a number of societies in the United States which have sent large quantities of drugs and surgical supplies to the improvised hospitals of Normandy and Brittany, which are caring for nearly half a million sick and wounded soldiers, French, Belgians and Germans.

Four motor cars have been placed at the disposition of the French Wounded Emergency Fund which now has three volunteer agents traveling constantly from hospital to hospital, delivering other and other drugs, and keeping the London headquarters advised as to the immediate needs of particular hospitals.

Mrs. Partridge Klorz, formerly of Philadelphia, Miss Daisy Polk of San Francisco and Mrs. Harry Floyd, the originator of the fund, are constantly in the field. The movement has grown so rapidly that an office has been established at 24 Lonsdale Square, London, and agents have been placed at Havre, Boulogne, Southampton and St. Malo to expedite shipments made daily from the London headquarters. After her return from the continent Mrs. Floyd told of many points where the nurses and doctors are without the means of making their patients comfortable. One hospital of two hundred beds, all filled, had but one pair of blankets. Another with 200 patients had but sixteen nurses. Ether, tetanus serum and surgical instruments of many sorts were lacking in others.

"I was in one hospital, the name of which I would rather not make known, where the two hundred beds were about equally divided between Belgians and French," Mrs. Floyd said. "When the Belgians came to the hospital their clothing was so soiled and worn that it had to be destroyed. There were no nightshirts, pajamas, nor dressing gowns in the entire hospital. Most of the French patients were convalescent. Fortunately their uniforms were in presentable condition and they were able to attend the mass which a priest read in one of the wards. But the poor Belgians could not go. They had to stay in bed all the time and wrapped sheets about themselves when it became necessary for the orderlies to make their beds."

"This went on for several days. Finally the French soldiers decided they would give the convalescent Belgians an opportunity to go to church. They loaned their uniforms to the Belgians and went to bed while their brothers-in-arms attended the service."

Eleven nurses are being sustained in French hospitals by the fund and more will be sent as soon as funds are available to maintain them. Mrs. Beh Lathrop who is among the American doctors who have given much time to relieving the French wounded, is in charge of the shipments from London and is at present in France perfecting the motor system to make sure supplies will be delivered with the greatest possible speed.

The marchioness of Lintlogov is president of the fund. Viscountess Bryce, wife of the former English ambassador to the United States; Lady Waterlow, formerly Miss Margaret Hamilton of California; Lady Ritchie, daughter of William Makepeace Thackeray, and Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover, wife of the president of the commission for the relief of Belgians, are among the numerous vice presidents.

Our subject was "The Hope of China." We asked the students if they had anything that could save their country and make honest officials, magistrates and students, but they were silent. For an hour we laid before them the claims of Christ in the appeal of His teaching to the mind. His character, the heart and His power for the will. Finally, when we asked how many men were ready to join Bible classes to make an earnest study of the four gospels, with honest hearts and open minds, over a thousand Confucian students signed cards as inquirers and remained to an after meeting. Some 300 of these men came out next day, notwithstanding the rain and the distraction of a Chinese feast day to be assigned to Bible classes."

TO INCREASE ARMY

(By Associated Press.)
GENEVA, Feb. 20.—The Swiss authorities are studying the organization of the male citizens over 18 years of age for military purposes. The army counts 300,000 men of the landwehr and landsturm. But there are numerous old soldiers still fit for territorial and convoy service and mobilizing who, in case of an invasion would be ready to defend their motherland.

BILLION AND A HALF FEET OF TIMBER SOLD

Report of Chief Forester of Service Discloses Great Activity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Selling some billion and a half board feet of timber and supervising the cutting on several thousand different areas, overseeing the grazing of more than 1,500,000 cattle and 750,000 sheep, and building more than 600 miles of road, 2,000 miles of trail, 3,000 miles of telephone line, and 700 miles of fire line are some of the things which the government forest service did last year, as disclosed in the report by the chief forester for 1914. These activities were all on the national forests, which at present total about 185,000,000 acres.

There is need, says the chief forester, to increase the cut of timber from the national forests, wherever a fair price can be obtained for the stumpage, because a great deal of it is mature and ought to be taken out, ought to be taken out to make room for young growth. Unfavorable conditions in the lumber trade caused new sales of national forest timber to fall off somewhat during the last year, though the operations on outstanding sales contracts brought the total sale above that of the previous year. In 1914, the total sale was \$12,200,000, as against \$11,200,000 in 1913. There was, however, a big increase in small timber sales, these numbering 8,335 in 1914 against 8,182 the previous year. Desirable blocks of national forest timber have been appraised and put on the market, and it is expected that these will find purchasers when conditions in the lumber industry improve. All told, the government received \$12,200,000 from the sales of timber on the forests in 1914. The receipts from all sources totaled \$2,127,740.21.

After eight years of experience stockmen are well satisfied, says the chief forester, with the way the grazing of livestock on the forests is regulated, and have even urged upon congress the application of the same method of control to the unreserved public range. Almost 29,000 permits were issued on the national forests, and these paid to the government in the fiscal year 1914 fees amounting to over a million dollars. The present tendency to raise fewer sheep and goats and more cattle and horses is shown in the fact that the number of cattle and horse permits on the western forests increased last year by 1,679, while the number of sheep and goat permits fell off by a total of 268. The western stock business, the foresters point out, is becoming attached to the soil, and itinerant sheep grower and speculator in cattle are giving place to the permanent resident and owner of improved ranch property. The latter is always given preference in the use of national forest range.

Some \$400,000 was spent by the forest service during the year for permanent improvements on the national forests to make them accessible and to insure their protection from fire. These improvements include 270 miles of new road, 3,153 miles of trail, 3,063 miles of telephone line, 775 miles of fire line, and 108 lookout structures besides bridges, corrals, fences and cabins. In addition, 643 miles of road were built for the public by the use of 10 per cent of the national forest receipts, as authorized by Congress. Under another law, 25 per cent of the national forest receipts for the year, amounting to \$385,593.35, were paid over to the various states, in which the forests lie for the benefit of county roads and schools.

Since 1909, when systematic classification of national forest lands was begun, more than 10,000,000 acres have been eliminated. Scattered interior tracts which it is not practical to eliminate are opened to settlement through leasing, which allows them to be taken up under the forest home-stead law. Anyone may apply to have land within a forest examined to determine whether it is best suited for agriculture, and, if found so, it is opened to settlement under this law. During the year 2,590 tracts, totaling 283,483 acres, applied for by individuals were opened for entry. By elimination and flating the percentage of unpreserved agricultural land within the national forests, never large, has been reduced to a very small amount.

Wealthy Parisians have bought an entire block of houses in that city and will tear them down to hunt for Roman and Gothic treasures.

In Japan there are 124 people for every 40 acres of land and 256 cows, 256 donkeys and 512 swine for every square mile of land in the kingdom.

German System of Espionage Discovered

Topography of France Learned through a Very Clever Scheme.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)
PARIS, Feb. 20.—The expulsion from Switzerland of a German calling himself Julius Thomas is alleged to have brought to light a comprehensive system of espionage which he had carried on for a period of two years or more at Basel under the guise of a tourist agency. It is recalled that in January 1913, all the French papers ran a small advertisement offering good pay for easy work.

Applicants were directed to write to "Agent, General Delivery, Basel." It is alleged that this "Agent" was also known as "Schwartz," his supposedly correct name, and also as "Thomas," and that under the guise of publishing a tourist guide he solicited matter with a letter written in the following vein:

"I am going to publish a new tourist guide; I want put into it all details of interest to travelers, an index and map of all the highways, paths, and forest trails, addresses of all the hotels and inns, all the curiosities, monuments, buildings of historical interest. In short a complete detailed description of each locality with its resources. Send us this information concerning your neighborhood and we will remit you at once fifty francs; we will make it a hundred francs if the information you give us is of unusual importance."

To those who sent in information Schwartz remitted promptly and wrote under the name of Thomas, giving his address as 100, rue de la Gare, at Basel, asking for more details concerning the topography of the region. "Tell me all about the hills, the ruins, the valleys, the forests, the stone or lime quarries, the lakes, marshes, etc. Give me a list of the factories, what they make, how much they produce."

In his third letter of instruction it is alleged he three times the mask of tourism and asked for "a list of all the bridges in the region, how built and of what material, the number of arches, length of each, the nearest garrison of troops, the number on each arm of the service, quartered there, a description of the forts, if any, and how many troops or companies, arsenals, if any, or manufacture of powder, ammunition or arms." If no reply was received, blackmail was resorted to, it is asserted. Schwartz had taken care to recruit his correspondents among postal employees, railroad men, government and municipal clerks whose relations with him were certain to compromise them.

"You have taken my money," he wrote them, and you can't back out now. I have the receipts for the sums I have paid out and if I denounce you to your chiefs you will be broken for ever. If you think it is an affair of espionage, don't forget that you are already a paid accomplice."

By terrorizing his refractory correspondents in this way, Schwartz prevented the exposure of his system for two years. It was the work of local detectives in Switzerland that caused his downfall.

Farmer and Girl Die Of Gasoline Burns

PENNSBURG, Pa., Feb. 20.—The lighting of a match to investigate the trouble of a balky engine caused an explosion of a gasoline tank on the farm of John Hallman, of Gerville, near here, and caused the death of Hallman and his 15-year-old daughter. Hallman and his daughter were preparing to cut corn to fodder near a barn. After the father had made several unsuccessful attempts to start the gasoline engine, he struck a match to locate the trouble and held it too near the pipe which feeds the gasoline to the engine. A terrific explosion occurred, and the tank was blown twenty feet away. The flames ignited the daughter's clothing, and she started to run to the house a mass of flames.

Hallman started in pursuit of his daughter and overtook her. He attempted to tear away her burning clothing, when his own clothing ignited. He rolled himself in a ditch filled with water and thus extinguished the fire on his clothing. The father then made another attempt to save his daughter. This time he was successful, but not until all the clothes were either torn or burned from her body.

Members of the family and neighbors, attracted by the cries of the girl, came to the aid and removed Hallman and his daughter to the house. Dr. W. H. Humberger, of this place, was summoned and he dressed their injuries. The daughter became unconscious and died several hours after the accident. The father, who was also painfully burned, died the next morning.

This is the third accident Hallman had suffered with a gasoline engine within a few years. Each time the engine came to a stop, he had to come to the aid and removed Hallman and his daughter to the house. Dr. W. H. Humberger, of this place, was summoned and he dressed their injuries. The daughter became unconscious and died several hours after the accident. The father, who was also painfully burned, died the next morning.

WORLD NEEDS MORE SLEEP

Dr. Philip Getson Says Laws Should Be Enacted Enforcing Enough Rest.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 20.—For thousands of years the world has not been getting sufficient rest, according to Dr. Philip Getson, of the Northwestern General Hospital. Mental and nervous diseases, heart troubles, kidney diseases and hardened arteries are on the increase because the pace has been too swift, he says.

Dr. Getson believes the situation is so serious that laws may have to be passed to check the human race, already overworked, overstrained and overcharged with the toxic poisons of accumulated centuries, in its mad dash toward higher civilization. "He points out:

"Institutions for various diseases are multiplying rapidly, so that in the near future we may expect to find this world an enormous asylum filled with deformed, sick, nervous, exhausted or insane individuals—irrespective of whether confined or at large."

He lays down the simple proposition that sleep and rest permit the human system to destroy and throw out the poisons created by work. Fatigue is only the overloading of the human body with these poisons.

"Why is it," he asks, "that for thousands of years we have been working, studying, inventing, keeping our nerves in a constant state of tension and yet not making the least effort toward improving the conditions of life?"

"Compare the life of the ancient man—easy, free from worry, unmolested by the burdens of civilization, roaming the woods and the fields—to the life of the modern man, full of worry, anxiety, staggering under the problems of civilization, competition, rapid locomotion, machinery with its dangers, accidents and the like. Would it not be supposed that our rest ought to be proportionately improved to meet and counteract the added strain?"

Every mental or physical effort, declares Doctor Getson, is performed at the expense of body tissues—a burning up process. This results in the formation of waste products, which are eliminated in many ways. If the elimination equals the production then man is normal. If the elimination is less and this waste—poison—accumulates, man becomes exhausted.

Doctor Getson says that for ages man has overworked his brain and his body. Through scores of generations the human race has been increasing the poison load. The result is that man is exhausted, that he has depleted himself with the products of his creation. He has neglected to reason out that rest must be in direct proportion to the products of mind and body.

BARON SHIGETO DEWA IS JAPANESE ENVOY TO FRISCO EXPOSITION

He is a Heroic National Figure and a Veteran in the Imperial Japanese Navy.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)
TOKIO, Feb. 20.—Admiral Baron Shigeto Dewa who has been sent to San Francisco as a special envoy of Japan to the Panama-Pacific exposition is a heroic national figure and a veteran in the imperial Japanese navy. In the war between Japan and China he was the captain of the Taka which was blown up by a torpedo from a German destroyer during the bombardment of Tsing Tau. In the Russo-Japanese war he was commander of the third squadron and took a brilliant part in various engagements. For meritorious services he was created Baron and decorated with the second class of the Golden Kite (the highest war reward) and First Order of Merit. His last post which he held up to the time of retirement from active service and his promotion as full admiral was that of commander in chief of the first squadron at Yokosuka.

Commander Dewa was until recently an assistant to Vice Admiral S. Kato and participated in the blockade and bombardment of the Tsing Tau fortress. He has studied at Harvard University.